

## **ABSTRACT**

### **PREVALENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH PERFORATED DUODENAL ULCER IN COIMBATORE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL**

**BY,**

**DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY , COIMBATORE MEDICAL COLLEGE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Perforation is a serious and potentially fatal complication of duodenal ulcer. Helicobacter pylori has been described as an opportunistic pathogen attracted by changes in the gastric mucosa caused by inflammation and ulcer. Majority of the patients presented with acute abdominal pain and it is one of the most dramatic pictures of acute abdominal catastrophe. Even delay in six hours will increase the mortality of 10 to 30%.

### **AIM OF THE STUDY**

To assess the prevalence of H.pylori infection in patients undergoing laparotomy for repair of perforated duodenal ulcer.

### **METHODS**

- 52 patients admitted with abdominal pain diagnosed cases of perforated duodenal ulcer. Antralbiopsies were taken. Gastric mucosal biopsies

among patients with perforated duodenal ulcer were obtained during laparotomy by passing biopsy forceps through perforated site.

- Biopsy specimen were put in a rapid urease test.
- 10% formalin for histopathology

## **RESULTS**

Results were analysed for 52 cases

- 44 cases out of 52 were positive in biopsy(84.6%)
- 35 cases out of 52 were smokers(63%)
- 39 cases out of 52 were alcoholics(75%)
- 29 cases out of 52 have history of NSAID intake(55%)

## **CONCLUSION**

Chronic H.pylori infection has been identified as the important cause of chronic gastritis and duodenal ulceration. H.pylori infection is highly prevalent in developing countries like India and particularly in people with low socioeconomic status. Antral biopsy with histopathological examination showed about 84.6 % of positive cases

The present study documented a markedly higher association of H.pylori infections in patients with perforated duodenal ulcer.

## **KEYWORDS**

Antral biopsy, Rapid urease test, Histopathological examination.